

ry been associated for that purpose, or invested with it and separate power.

I now add what I do not like. First, the omission of a lights providing clearly and without the aid of sophisms dom of religion, freedom of the press, protection against g armies, restriction against monopolies, the eternal and ling force of the *habeas corpus* laws, and trials by jury matters of fact triable by the laws of the land and not laws of the Nation. \* \* \* A bill of rights is what pie are entitled to against every government on earth. \* The second feature I dislike, and greatly dislike, is ndonment in every instance of the necessity of rotation e, and most particularly in the case of the President, mce concurs with reason in concluding that the first •ate will always be re-elected if the Constitution permits : is then an officer for life. \* \* \* The power of ig him every fourth year by the vote of the people is a vchich will not be exercised. The King of Poland is re-e every day by the Diet, yet he is never removed. Smaller ms are the appeal in fact as well as law, and the binding ons, Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary by oath to n that Constitution. After all, it is my principle that of the majority should always prevail. If they approve posed Constitution in all its parts, I shall- concur in it Hy, in hopes that they will amend it whenever they shall fork wrong. (To James Madison, written in Paris, 1787.

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CONSTITUTION.—As to the new Constitution, I find my-rly a neutral. There is a great mass of good in it, in a isirable form; but there is also to me a bitter pill or

' have written somewhat lengthy  
to Mr. Madison on ject and will  
take the liberty to> refer you to  
that part of er to him. I will add one  
question to what I have said Would  
it not have been better to assign  
to Congress rely the articles of  
imposts for Federal purposes, and  
to Ft direct taxation exclusively  
to the States? I should ; the  
former fund sufficient for all  
probable events, aided